CLASSIFICATION CONFIDENTIAL SECURITY INFORMATION

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION FROM FOREIGN DOCUMENTS OR RADIO BROADCASTS

REPORT

CD NO.

50X1-HUM

COUNTRY	USSR	DATE OF INFORMATION	1941 - 1951
SUBJECT	Economic; Technological - Machine tools		
HOW PUBLISHED	Daily newspapers	DATE DIST.	2 Nov 1951
WHERE PUBLISHED	USSR	NO. OF PAGES	4
DATE PUBLISHED	7 Oct 1945 - 21 Jul 1951	SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO.	
LANGUAGE	Russian		

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

SOURCE: Newspapers as indicated.

SHOW INCREASE IN MACHINE TOOL PRODUCTION FIGURES; DESCRIBE NEW MACHINE TOOLS

PLANT MATCHES PREWAR LEVEL OF PRODUCTION IN AUGUST 1945 -- Moscow, Pravda, 7 Oct 45

The Moscow Krasnyy proletariy Plant's prewar level of production was 450 machine tools per month. This was also the plant's exact monthly production figure during the first 6 months of 1941. In August of 1945, the plant again produced exactly 450 machine tools. In September of 1945, the quantity was increased to 457 machine tools.

Thus, the prewar level of production was surpassed during the fourth month after the Cessation of hostilities. At present [October 1945], 1,000 fewer men are employed at the plant than in 1941.

How was this achieved?

During the war, the Krasnyy proletariy Plant, like many other machine-building plants, converted to the production of war materials. At the end of October 1941, it was evacuated from Moscow to the Urals where it was set up for producing tank parts. In the spring of 1942, the plant was returned to its former location in Moscow and continued to develop its production of armaments.

During the war years, the country knew it would need a large number of machine tools after the war. The crushing impact of the Red Army at Stalingrad was the first signal for the reactivation of machine-tool building. Little by little, preparations were made for peacetime production of machine tools. By the end of the war, the plant was operating at full capacity. However, machine-tool production did not return to the old methods. As a result of war-production experiences, the plant began to use conveyer methods in machine-tool building.

CLASSIFICATION CONFIDENTIAL

STATE	X	NAVY	X	NSRB	DISTRIBUTION
ARMY	X	AIR	X	FBI	

50X1-HUM

At the time the war ended, one third of the machine tools and one third of the workers had been diverted from war production. Yet, the number of shells (snaryad) and mines (mina) being produced at this time was three times as great as at the beginning of the war!

In April 1945, the plant produced 350 machine tools; in May, 370; in June 415; in July, 441; and as mentioned previously, in August, 450; and in September 457.

The plant's average monthly production of machine tools for the first half of 1942 was 89 machines; for the first half of 1943, 146; for first half of 1944, 285; and for the first half of 1945, 329.

The number of machine tools produced per 100 workers during the first half of 1941 was 21; first half of 1942, 14; first half of 1943, 13; first half of 1944, 22; and the first half of 1945, 24 In August 1945, the figure was 25 and in September 1945, 26.

PRODUCE MACHINE TOOLS FOR FARM MACHINE BUILDING -- Moscow, Vechernyaya Moskva, 21 Jul 51

The Krasnyy proletariy Plant has produced a number of new high-duty machine tools for MTS, sovkhoz workshops, and enterprises that build tractors, combines, plows, and many other types of agricultural machinery.

DESCRIBE PROGRESS OF MACHINE-TOOL PLANT -- Vil'nyus, Sovetskaya Litva, 21 Jun 51

Twelve years ago, the present location of the Vil'nyus Zhal'giris Machine-Tool-Building Plant was occupied by the Mozer Lace-Making Factory. At that time all work was done by hand.

In 1940, the Mozer Factory building was razed and in its place construction of the foundry of a future plant began. However, the German invasion halted its completion. In 1944, shortly after the enemy was expelled from Lithuania, the construction of the new plant was resumed. First the foundry and machine shop were built, followed by the assembly, tool, and repair shops. Other auxiliary rooms were also provided.

Equipment for the Zhal'giris Plant was received from all parts of the country -- Moscow, Leningrad, Saratov, Khar'kov, Kuybyshev, Novosibirsk, and Odessa.

In 1946, the Zhal'giris Plant released its first product. During the following year, two bench drilling machines came out of the assembly shop. Output increased from month to month, and by 1949 the plant had produced nearly twice the number of machine tools called for by its Five-Year Plan. During 1949, the plant perfected and produced a shaper, and during the last year of the Five-Year Plan, it put out several dozen shapers.

The plant continued to progress, and on 22 March [1951?] it converted to the production of bimetal bearings. The importance of this can be judged by the following facts:

Instead of 13 kilograms of bronze, only 1.6 kilograms are consumed at present in the manufacture of bearings for one machine tool. Furthermore, in machining a bearing made of bronze only, 40 percent of the metal had been going into chips. Now, the plant usually refuses to accept bronze in ingots and uses for this purpose bronze chips, which are much cheaper.

50X1-HUM

Many examples could be cited where the initiative of innovators and Stakhanovites has improved the plant's technology, lowered the cost of production, and increased labor productivity.

During 1950, the cost of bench drilling machines decreased 46 percent in comparison with 1948. The cost of production has decreased so rapidly that in May 1951 alone, the cost of producing a bench drilling machine decreased 110 rubles.

At present, the number of workers at the Zhal'giris Plant is six times as great as 3 years ago. During the past 4 years, the output per worker has increased four times.

The state is providing large funds for the plant's further development. In 1952, for example, the plant will employ twice the number of workers it has at present.

Although the plant has made great progress, it would be wrong to assume that all is well. Many unsolved problems still remain. To eliminate these shortcomings and to complete the year plan ahead of schedule are the tasks facing the workers at Zhal'giris Machine-Tool-Building Plant. -- V. Malyshev, chief engineer, and I. Borisov, chief accountant

ALMOST 2,000 MACHINE-TOOL MODELS NOW IN PRODUCTION -- Yerevan, Kommunist, 30 Jun 51

Soviet machine-tool-building enterprises are producing approximately 2,000 models of high-precision and high-duty machine tools.

In the course of the last 2 years of the Five-Year Plan, series production of more than 700 new types of high-duty machines and mechanisms has been organized at machine-building enterprises.

MANUFACTURE NEW-TYPE DUPLICATING-MILLING MACHINE -- Frunze, Sovetskaya Kirgiziya, 7 Jun 51

The Odessa Machine-Tool-Building Plant imeni Kirov has started to manufacture a new-type duplicating milling machine. The new machine is exceptional for its high precision and productivity. Very complex contours can be duplicated automatically on this machine.

The high degree of automatization permits one milling machine operator to attend six machines simultaneously. It has been estimated that not more than 30 minutes are required for the manufacture of one complex automobile part on this machine, whereas a highly qualified worker would take 5-6 days to process this same part.

TEST NEW GEAR-MILLING SEMIAUTOMATIC -- Leningradskaya Pravda, 21 Jul 51

A few days ago the Leningrad Dividing Head Plant successfully completed testing a new precision gear-milling semiautomatic for cutting small-module gears with a diameter of up to 40 millimeters.

The new Soviet semiautomatic excels all known models of similar foreign machine tools in technical and productive qualities.

A great deal of intiative in the perfection of this machine was shown by workers of the Design Bureau headed by P. A. Kurabtsev, the plant's chief designer; V. A. Andreyev and A. I., Lyubtsov, fitters and assembly workers under the direction of V. M. Shlimak, engineer and Candidate in Technical Sciences; D. G. Babchuk, a worker in the Technical Control Division; and B. A. Obraztsov, a milling-machine operator.

Workers and engineers at the Yegor'yev Komsomolets Machine-Tool-Building Plant gave the Leningrad plant considerable assistance in this project.

In the near future, the Leningrad Dividing Head Plant will begin series production of the new semiautomatic machine tools.

NEW-TYPE MACHINE TOOL REPLACES ANODE-MECHANICAL MACHINE -- Yerevan, Kommunist, 5 Jun 51

P. I. Babor, a foreman at the Leningrad Abrasives Plant, has designed a universal machine tool for metal cutting. This machine tool replaces anode-mechanical machines, Heller saws, jig saws, and others which had been used up to the present.

The new machine operates on the principle of a pendulum saw. Its cutting element is an ordinary, rather narrow, abrasive disk which makes 1,200 revolutions per minute. Its cutting process is 30 times as fast as the anode-mechanical saw, and the cost is only one sixth.

This plant has manufactured ten such machines for cutting hard materials and has dispatched them to machine-tool-building enterprises throughout the country.

MANUFACTURE NEW MACHINE FOR SHARPENING AND SETTING AUTOMATIC SAWS -- Moscow, Trud 3 Jul 51

Matveyev, a senior foreman at the Leningrad Nevskiy Plant imeni Lenin has designed a new machine tool for simultaneously sharpening and setting carpenters' automatic saws. An experimental model has been manufactured at the plant and testing showed good results. Formerly, more than 2 hours were required for hand sharpening and setting; now, this work can be accomplished in 10 minutes.

- E N D -

CONFIDENTIAL

Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2011/08/23 : CIA-RDP80-00809A000700020102-4